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MOLOTOV LAUNCHES ATTACK ON PARIS PARLEY

Pressure On Some Delegates Alleged

INDIA WOULD HAVE BEEN MORE IMPARTIAL HAD SHE BEEN INDEPENDENT

Paris, October 14.—An allegation that India would have been more impartial at the Paris conference if she had been independent was made at the plenary session of the conference to-day by M. Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

M. Molotov attacked the conference as far as the "unagreed clauses" left open by the Big Four were concerned. Asserting that results would have been different if some delegates had been able to vote as they liked without being subjected to external pressure, M. Molotov specifically cited the case of India.

"Why should India have striven so hard to obtain independence if she is not to use it. Why should she have fought so strongly for settlement of the Danube question at this conference. For the sake of adding her voice to the voice of the other delegations and following in the wake of Britain, the Indian delegate took an active part in the settlement of this question in no way as an impartial country and in no way as a delegation animated by the desire to seek a correct solution of this question.

M. Molotov spoke soon after Mr Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary had declared that the conference had accomplished its task and accomplished it well.

The Soviet Foreign Minister made the following charges:

1. From the beginning to the end of the conference a certain group of powers had tried to impose and dictate its wishes on the other states.

2. The system of voting had enabled powers which had no real interest in certain questions to overrule states vitally concerned.

3. Britain, the United States and France had not been consistent in their support of the earlier Big Four decisions.

M. Molotov—who later met his other three colleagues of the Big Four at the French Foreign Office—said the conference had violated the Foreign Ministers agreed decisions on Trieste by adopting a number of anti-democratic clauses.

The responsibility for these clauses rested on Britain, the United States and France, "who violated the obligations they had undertaken," M Molotov said.

His speech was made exactly 11 weeks after the peace conference had started and at a plenary session to complete the work of the five draft peace treaties with the European ex-satellites.

Molotov Replies

The Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, bitterly attacked the "dominating and a dictatorial policy" of the Western nations, and hinted that the Soviet Union would ignore even two-thirds decisions of the peace conference when the Big Four write the final treaties.

It was M. Molotov's last chance to speak on the Finnish peace treaty but he devoted most of his 35-minute speech to general observations and expressing the Soviet Union's opinion that the results of the Paris peace conference on all previously unagreed issues were "not satisfactory."

He denounced Britain, the United States and France for allegedly "welching" on their previous agreements among the Big Four Foreign Ministers and accused them of imposing their will on the conference because they had sufficient votes to do so.

M. Molotov received tremendous applause from the Slavic bloc when he stated unequivocally: "Our Bulgarian friends can rest assured that their frontier with Greece will remain unchanged.

"We cannot regard as satisfactory the result of the decision of this conference on many questions on which no sufficient preparation was made prior to the conference and on which there was no desire on the part of the dominating part of the conference to reach agreement."

He said the main reason why the work of the conference on so many questions was so unsatisfactory was that "through the course of the conference, from beginning to end, there was a desire on the part of a certain

(Continued on Page 4)

Security Police Acts In Greece

Athens, Oct. 14 (UP).—Dispatches from Salonika reported to-day that the security police yesterday raided the EAM headquarters for Thrace and Macedonia and arrested the EAM director-general for that area named Demou as dangerous to public order. The EAM offices were also closed.

This was the first such move against EAM as an organisation although Premier Constantin Tsaldaris warned weeks ago that EAM and the Communists would be outlawed unless they ceased their anti-Government activities.

It was also reported from Salonika that 450 men, women and children had been put aboard ships for exile.

A dispatch from Serrai, north-west of Salonika, said that 22 men and 18 women were arrested as dangerous to public order.

Persian Rebel Leader Submits to Government

Teheran, Oct. 14 (UP).—The rebel leader, Nasser Khan of the Quashqui tribe, last night telegraphed Premier Ghavam es Sultaneh that he was ready to hand over to the Central Government troops all arms and barracks captured recently.

Khan also said he was prepared to withdraw his earlier demands for control of the Gendarmerie forces and the southern ports and inclusion in the Cabinet.

Large Soviet Manoeuvres Reported in Austria

Vienna, Oct. 14 (UP).—A reliable Austrian government source said the Red Army was staging large scale manoeuvres at the former Wehrmacht training field at Noelleghein, 45 miles north-west of Vienna, with more than 120,000 men or one entire army participating.

The source said 60,000 soldiers were brought in, at least in part, during the last week from Hungary and that the other 60,000 were from an estimated 60,000 stationed regularly in Austria.

GERMAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Berlin, Oct. 14 (UP).—The latest figures of the German municipal elections revealed a resounding victory for the Christian Democratic Union in both the British and French zones with the Social Democrats a close second, the Communists a poor third and minor parties trailing far behind.

The midday results showed the election shaping up similarly to that of last month with the Christian Democrats and Social Democrats running neck and neck. The most striking feature was the complete failure of the Independents to achieve prominence.

The British zone figures, covering 50 per cent of the towns and districts, showed: Christian Democrats, 5,389,008; Social Democrats, 5,053,265; Communists, 1,051,647.

Contrasting sharply with the British zone results was the runaway victory scored by the Catholic Christian Democrats in the French zone where the complete unofficial reports, according to Dana, showed: Christian Democrats, 1,153,012; Social Democrats, 421,343; Democratic People's Party, 182,303; Communists, 158,128.

Seventy-eight per cent of the voters turned out for the second election in the French zone since the occupation and a total of 2,100,680 votes were cast.

Minor Parties

The minor parties in the British zone polled: Free Democrats, 829,000; Centre Party, 609,000; National Peasant Party, 427,000; Conservatives, 25,000.

The first complete returns were from the Oldenburg district where the Christian Democrats won 148 municipal and county seats, the Socialists 115 seats, the Free Democrats 66 seats and the Communists four seats. In the Osnabruck district the Christians won 141 seats,

(Continued on Page 4)

Paper's Charge Against Soviet In Austria

Vienna, Oct. 14 (UP).—The American-sponsored afternoon newspaper, Wiener Kurier, charged in an editorial to-day that the Soviets had attempted through propaganda to mislead the Austrian public and apparently were seeking to split Austria into two separate economic areas.

The front-page editorial presented a point-by-point reply to recent criticism of American policies by the Soviet Army paper, Oesterreichische Zeitung, and by certain sections of the Austria press.

"It has become apparent that these releases are part of a deliberate and well-planned programme of defensive propaganda designed to mislead the Austrian public by throwing up a smokescreen around Soviet responsibility for the isolation of Eastern Austria from the rest of the country and by attempting to place the blame on the United States for disruption of Austrian economic and political unity," the editorial said.

The paper quoted Austria sources as saying that the Soviets had confiscated or seized thousands of hectares of land in their zone of occupation. It charged that the Soviet Army had consumed or removed 153,000 tons of foodstuffs from the 1946 harvest.

"The Soviet policy appears to be in direct contrast to that of the United States element, which has consistently permitted the Austrian government to distribute indigenous food production without hindrance and has assisted Austrians in the execution of their normal food plans."

Livestock and farm equipment have disappeared from the Soviet zone since the summer of 1945, the editorial charged, including 51,000 head of cattle, 59,000 hogs, 22,000 horses and 400,000 head of poultry.

The editorial charged that the Soviets had failed to co-operate with the Austrian authorities in supplying oil and gasoline from local production within the Soviet zone.

TWENTY-ONE MILLION TONS OF SHIPS SUNK IN WAR

GERMAN SUBMARINES RESPONSIBLE FOR 69 PER CENT OF TOTAL

London, Oct. 14.—The British Government disclosed to-night that German submarines sank, 2,775 merchant ships, totalling 14,500,000 tons, during World War Two, 3,365,000 tons more than were destroyed by U-boats in the first World War.

The average monthly tonnage sunk by U-boats was about the same in both wars, 215,000 tons. The average tonnage of vessels sunk in World War Two was 5,200; compared with 2,300 in World War One.

These figures were given in a 104-page booklet, "Battle of the Atlantic," published by the Central Office of Information for the Admiralty and the Air Ministry.

It revealed that altogether 21,000,000 gross tons of British, Allied and neutral merchant shipping were lost from all causes during the war. Submarines accounted for 69 per cent of the total, enemy aircraft 13 per cent, surface raiders and mines seven per cent each, and hazards of navigation or unknown causes four per cent.

The official report conceded that German submarines nearly succeeded in crippling Allied supply lines.

"Until the very end," the booklet said, "the German U-boat arm fought with discipline and efficiency. There was no relaxation of effort or hesitation to incur risks. Indeed, on the night before Germany's surrender, two merchant ships were sunk near the entrance to the Firth of Forth and a minesweeper in Lome Bay.

Strength Not Exhausted

"Had the U-boat war continued for any appreciable period, there is little doubt that it would have imposed an increased and severe strain upon Allied resources . . . their (U-boat) war potential was not exhausted when the victory of Allied arms brought about the downfall of Nazi Germany."

The booklet also reported: 54 per cent of all merchant ships sunk during the war—2,566 vessels totalling 11,250,000 tons—were British;

Germany increased her U-boat fleet from 57 at the start of the war to a peak of 485 in December 1942;

In January 1942 U-boats destroyed 39 ships, totalling 250,000 tons, off the East Coast of the United States;

From mid-January until July, 1942, during which submarines concentrated off the Canadian and American coasts, the Allies lost 495 merchant ships of 2,500,000 tons;

November 1942 was the worst month at sea for the Allies. Losses from all causes totalled 134 vessels. U-boat losses were 701.

One of the Allies' blackest periods, says Captain Dorling, (Taffrail) writer of the book, was when Japan entered the war, which necessitated all oil supplies coming to Britain from the west. This, he says, provided a Roman holiday for U-boats—200 of which were now available to the enemy—and tanker after tanker went up in flames.—United Press and Reuter.

NAZIS TO HANG ON WEDNESDAY

Nuremberg, Oct. 14.—It was officially announced at Nuremberg this evening that the 11 condemned Nazi leaders will be hanged on Wednesday. The Prison Commandant's office, however, declined to disclose if the condemned men have been informed of the day.

The nervousness of the doomed men is increasing, but a prison official said to-night that "there have been no hysterical breakdowns. To-day, most of the condemned men are trying to compose their nerves by smoking and reading."

The condemned men have not yet been notified that they will hang on Wednesday.

To-day, all the occupants of the death cells were asked if they believed Hitler was dead. All said "Yes."

Streicher declared: "I think Hitler had gone so far that suicide was preferable to life."

The concentration camp leader, Ernst Keltenbrunner, became a bit irritable over his cigarettes. He complained that he was having to roll his own cigarettes yesterday. To-night, he was still grumbling, but still rolling his own cigarettes.

All the men to hang on Wednesd were visited by prison chaplains to day. Some of them found consolat. in reading the bible.

Pressmen To Attend

Eight correspondents representing the world press and radio will enter the prison several hours before hand and will have no further communications with the outside world until they emerge after the executions have been completed.

Master Sergeant John C. Woods of San Antonio, Texas, American Army hangman, has been the most frequently mentioned as executioner.

Meanwhile, Dr Schacht, Nazi financial expert acquitted by the War Crimes Tribunal, has written to General Lucius Clay, Deputy Military Governor for the United States Zone, asking for his release from Stuttgart prison, as his arrest is illegal, the American News Service in Germany reported to-night.

Schacht was arrested near Stuttgart on October 7.

Dr Friedrick Bergold, legal defender of the missing Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, at Nuremberg, was said by the American News Service to have asked for Schucht to be moved, under guard, to Nuremberg, where he would defend him before the de-Nazification court. —Reuter and United Press.

Pacusan Dreamboat En Route To U.S.

Paris, Oct. 14 (UP).—The Superfortress, Pacusan Dreamboat, en route to Washington after the trans-Polar flight to Cairo, landed at Orly field to-day and the 10-men crew hastened into Paris for one night in the pleasure packed capital.

The Dreamboat will take off early on Tuesday for a non-stop hop to Washington.

Colonel Clarence S. Irvine, commander of the Superfortress, said: "We don't know what is the record time for the Paris-Washington flight but if we can find out we might try to cut a couple of hours off that record."

Colonel Irvine predicted non-stop flights from Paris to Tokyo in 30 hours by way of the North Pole. He said the Dreamboat's flight from Hawaii to Cairo proved that navigation and radio communication can be carried on in the unknown near the North Pole.

Home Secretary Refuses To Intervene in Heath Case

London, Oct. 14 (UP).—Neville George Cleveley Heath, 29-year-old sex slayer of two women, to-day lost his last hope of escaping the gallows on Wednesday.

The Home Secretary, Mr Chuter Ede, announced he had decided there were no grounds for him to interfere in the death sentence imposed on Heath at the Old Bailey. Heath will be hanged at Pentonville Prison.

Mr Ede's decision was based on the report of the doctors who examined Heath for insanity. Heath's counsel had pleaded at the trial that Heath was "morally insane."

PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE ENDS WORK ON TREATIES

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO HOLD PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS ON GERMANY IN NEW YORK

Paris, Oct. 14.—The Paris peace conference ended its 11-week work on the five peace treaties to-day and the Big Four Foreign Ministers set November 4 as the date of their first meeting in New York to try to solve the problems they failed to agree on here.

In a cool atmosphere a few hours after the Soviet Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, angrily attacked the Western nations, especially the United States, for their policy and questioned their motives the Big Four in half an hour determined their procedure for the rest of the year.

They confirmed, as previously agreed, to preliminary discussions on Germany before they leave New York but they also were in general agreement that full dress discussion on Germany should take place in Europe sometime after the first of the year.

The Big Four started their meeting about the same time as the plenary session of the conference was taking the last vote on the last treaty—for Finland.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr James Byrnes, will hold a press conference on Wednesday morning before taking off for Washington in President Truman's private plane.

Molotov will sail aboard the Queen Elizabeth on her maiden voyage on Wednesday. The British Foreign Minister, Mr Ernest Bevin, will not leave until later in the month and the French Premier, M. Georges Bidault, will not be in New York for the opening of the Big Four meetings. He will be represented by Couve de Murville at least until after the French elections on November 10.

Leaving On Oct 20

The Big Four deputies, it was agreed to-night, will meet here until the Aquitania leaves about October 20 and then work aboard the ship until its arrival in New York just before the first meeting.

Byrnes called to-day's Big Four meeting and reminded the others that last July they agreed to discuss Germany in November. Both Molotov and Bidault said it would be much better to have the full discussion of Germany in Europe where most experts on Germany were. Byrnes agreed but insisted that the preliminary discussions start in New York.

He pointed out the four could then determine whether they were ready to proceed with the detailed discussions even if the deadlock on the five treaties, which will be the main task of the Big Four in New York, continues.

The Big Four agreed to-night that they would at least start the German talks on November 20 before leaving New York. They could then decide when and where to begin the German talks in earnest. There is a growing likelihood that the full German talks will be held in London.

Vote On Finnish Treaty

Voting on the proposed treaty with Finland to-night marked the final phase in the work of the Paris conference.

In ten minutes the two territorial articles and ten political articles of the treaty were adopted without a vote but the United States State Secretary, Mr James Byrnes, announced that the United States abstained on the territorial clauses which confirm the cession by Finland to the USSR, of the province of Petsamo.

The United States had taken no part in the discussions in the Finnish political and territorial committee, no American delegate being present at its sessions.

The only article considered by the Political and territorial committee which was subjected to a roll call vote in the plenary conference was the unagreed one dealing with the machinery for settling of disputes concerning interpretation or execution of the treaty.

A British proposal was adopted by the conference by 15 votes to six—the Slav states voting against—and will thus go to the Council of Foreign Ministers as the conference recommendation, having obtained a two-thirds majority.

All the political and territorial clauses were disposed of in 15 minutes and, having speedily and without incident disposed of all the military clauses, the conference passed to the economic articles.

The first of these dealing with the total reparations to be paid by Finland was adopted by a simple majority of eleven votes to five with five abstentions.

Prohibition Clause

Only one vote taken on the military articles was taken, at the request of the Soviet Union, on the "prohibitions clause" which bans the possession of certain offensive weapons by the former enemy countries and is common to all treaties.

The Soviet Union asked for the vote after Lord Hood of Britain had called attention to the — American resolution

(Continued on Page 4)

Court-Martial Solution Was Cowardly

London, Oct. 14.—The solution of the recent court martial case in Malaya, whereby convictions against British paratroopers on a charge of mutiny were quashed, was described in the House of Lords to-day as a "little cowardly" by Lord Mancroft (Conservative).

He said that very convenient legal defects at the last minute had enabled the Secretary for War to form a decision which evaded the correct issue.

Lord Mancroft, who was speaking during the debate on the progress made in recruiting for the regular forces, said that in the minds of the potential recruit the impression had been created that when he got into the army he would not receive the high standard of legal protection which he had in civilian life. Lord Mancroft declared that his experience of military law led him to think that there was no fairer system. That, he said, was not the impression of those who studied the Malaya case.

In another reference to the Malaya court martial, Viscount Bridgman (Conservative) said that one paragraph in the War Secretary's reply about the Malayan mutiny puzzled him. It was that conditions at the Muar Camp were partly due to transition from war to peace.

"I could not make out what that meant," he said. "It seemed like charity covering a multitude of sins."

Viscount Bridgman added: "The question of provisioning camps in India was worked out in detail by Lord Munster, and if the provisioning of camps for troops in peacetime is on a lower scale of priority and money than that agreed in his report for wartime, it is a most serious state of affairs."—Reuter.

Four Brazilian Ministers Relieved of Posts

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 14 (UP).—President Dutra has issued a decree relieving the Ministers of War, Agriculture, Finance and Communications of their posts.

General Canrobert Pereira da Costa has been named the new Minister of War and Senhor Daniel de Carvalho the new Minister of Agriculture.

No reason for the action was given.

KESSELRING GOES HOME

London, Oct. 14.—An air liner took off from an airport near London to-day for Germany, having on board Field Marshal von Kesselring, who was travelling under Army escort.—Reuter.

CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA

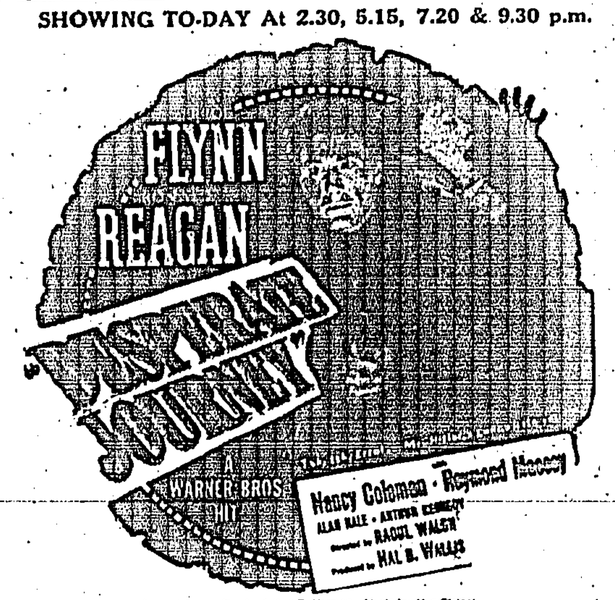
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Trade Agreement Between U.S. Zone And Switzerland

Berlin, Oct. 14 (UP).—Brigadier-General William H. Draper, economics chief of the military government, to-day announced the drawing up of an import-export agreement between the United States zone of Germany and Switzerland.

The agreement was reported to be similar to the British zone-Swiss pact and calls for the payment of German goods in American dollars which will be used to pay for imports necessary to further production in the American zone. Details of the arrangement were negotiated by Dr Paul Keller, of the Swiss Division of Commerce, and M. S. Szymczak, chief of the trade and commerce branch of the military government.

Simultaneously, General Draper announced the value of September exports from the American zone to European countries amounted to nearly $1,700,000 of which $1,000,000 went to France in the form of marine diesel engines.

Artificial Chicken's Heart Finally Ceases to Beat

New York, Oct. 2.—The chicken's heart into which Dr Alexis Carrel artificially insufflated life on January 17, 1932, has finally ceased to beat, it was learned to-day.

Dr Carrel did this to prove the possibility to keep a heart artificially alive. He entrusted one of his collaborators, Dr Albert Ebeling; with feeding the chicken's heart which he had placed in a test tube, but Dr Ebeling abandoned this task last May.

The heart's "death" was made public only to-day.—French Wireless.

FIRST CHINESE ABBOT

Vatican City, Oct. 3.—Father Celestin Lou Tsen-tsiang, the first Chinese clergyman to be raised to the rank of titular Abbot, is expected in Rome, it was learned here to-day.

He is coming with the express wish to thank the Pope for the honour conferred on him and, then will leave for China where he will establish the first Benedictine monastery.

He was appointed Abbot of St Peter of Ghent a few months ago.—French Wireless.

BLUEBEARD MURDERER

Shanghai, Oct. 14 (UP).—The police believe they have a Bluebeard murder case on their hands, following the second discovery of the body of a young woman within a fortnight. Both cases showed that the victim had been criminally assaulted, robbed and strangled.

The murders took place in Nantao in the southern section of Shanghai. The bodies have not yet been identified.

MALAYA INQUIRY INTO MAN-POWER NEEDS

Singapore, Oct. 14.—Machinery has been set up in Malaya to inquire whether the man-power resources of the country will need to be supplemented by immigration and if so to assess requirements, a communique issued by the Malayan Union Government states.

Some months ago, the Government was informed by UNRRA that there were in China a number of Chinese normally resident in Malaya who have been displaced either immediately before or during the Japanese occupation.

The number was first estimated at 23,000, but a more recent estimate has reduced this figure to 10,000, or possibly 5,000.

Strict inquiry is being made as to the former residence of each of these individuals in Malaya and only those who can establish such former residence will be permitted to enter Malaya.—Reuter.

Secret Potsdam Agreement On China Denied

Washington, Oct. 14.—State Department officials denied to-day the existence of an alleged secret Big Three Potsdam agreement on China as charged by the American-China Policy Association in a letter sent to President Truman yesterday calling for the publication of the alleged secret pact.

The Association in a letter to Mr Acheson, Under-Secretary of State, last August charged that the Potsdam agreement provided for (1) severance of Outer Mongolia from China; (2) the granting of additional reparations to Russia in Manchuria; (3) an agreement to force China to accept the Communists in a coalition government without disbanding or merging the Red armies; and (4) an agreement that Russia would act if the United States is unable to achieve the first three points.—Central News.

INDIAN WATER BUFFALO BORN IN SYDNEY PARK

An Indian water buffalo was born at Taronga Park Zoo, Sydney, on October 2.

He is believed to be the first of his kind born in Australia.

Christened "Paddy," the baby, which is about the size of a newly-born calf, surprised keepers by walking about soon after birth.—Reuter.

MEAT CONTROL IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Oct. 14.—Gen MacArthur issued a personal order to-day instructing all his major commands to exercise rigid control on the sale and issue of meat to all personnel in the Pacific area in view of the reported meat shortage in the United States.

The instructions applied to all, from General down to private, army messes, authorised clubs and homes.—Central News.

MACHINES TO FIGHT WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE

(By George Martin)

Exports of British agricultural machinery reached a record in July at 6,450 tons. In 1938, the monthly average was only 1,500 tons. Through these exports, Britain assists the rehabilitation of agriculture in the war-stricken countries of Europe and thus makes a great contribution to the fight against the world food shortage.

Last year, Britain's industry produced nearly 17,500 tractors of the four-wheeled type, 5,700 market garden machines and 675 small tracklayers. The programme for the present year provides for an increase in production of about 30 per cent, by the firms originally engaged in this work. In addition, the Standard Motor Company turns out increasing numbers of Ferguson equipment.

The Nuffield Organisation and two other firms have produced prototypes of new tractors. According to a report issued by the World Trade Alliance Association, a private organisation, the potential of the British tractor industry will reach 100,000 a year before the end of 1947 and may be 200,000 by 1950.

Two press reports show again the activity of Britain's industry in the promotion of exports and the demand for British goods. A group of British electrical engineering experts, headed by Sir George Nelson, chairman of English Electric Company, arrived in Moscow, following an invitation by the Soviet Government.

The party includes Mr P. W. Sever, chief water turbine designer of English Electric Company, who has been connected with many important hydro-electric schemes in the world, including a new project in Portugal. Two representatives of the South Africa Alpha group arrived in London to buy ships for a new line between Rio de Janeiro and Capetown.

• • •

The Ministry of Supply has entered into arrangements with copper refineries in the USA and Canada under which the Ministry will ship for treatment during the next fifteen months about 148,500 tons of brass scrap and the refineries will return the copper content as electrolytic copper. The Ministry expects about 100,000 tons of copper to be returned to Britain.

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United Kingdom Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd. announces that stocks held by the Joint Organisation on June 30, 1946 amounted to 1,968,000,000 lbs against 3,210,000,000 lbs taken over on July 31, 1945. Sales during the 1945/46 season amounted to 2,520,000,000 lbs and were equal to the entire production of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in addition to 1,277,000,000 lbs out of stock. The extent of USA purchases was unexpected, and the textile industries of France and Belgium have staged a rapid recovery. As a result stocks were nearly 1,200,000,000 lbs lower than had been anticipated by the Wool Conference a year ago.

• • •

The Report of the Boot and Shoe Working Party has just been issued. Like the reports of Britain's cotton and pottery working parties it recommends the establishment of a Board for the industry though the representative of the employers disagree with the other members of the party on the composition of the proposed Board.

Among the statistical material in the Report, one table is of particular interest, showing the development of Britain's shoe imports between 1929 and 1938. After the introduction of tariffs imports fell steeply in 1932, but rose again and were only sixth lower in 1938 than in 1930. This is another proof of the ineffectiveness of tariff barriers and a justification of Britain's policy aiming at the freeing of international trade.

FRANCO TO CONFER DECORATION ON ROXAS

Manila, Oct. 14 (UP).—Commenting on the United Press report from Madrid that Generalissimo Francisco Franco was awarding him a decoration, President Roxas to-day said he had not been officially advised, but that if and when he received official cognisance of the tender of this honour, he would advise the Spanish authorities that he must regretfully decline the honour inasmuch as the Philippine Constitution prohibits his acceptance of a foreign decoration without the consent of Congress.

A Malacanan spokesman said that he assumed that the Foreign Minister, Elpidio Quirino, whom the report said Franco was also decorating, would likewise decline.

PI Red Cross Accused Of Holding Up Rehabilitation

Manila, Oct. 14 (UP).—The National Development Company, a government-owned corporation, yesterday accused the American Red Cross of holding up rehabilitation in yarn-making, which is preventing home weavers and net manufacturers from working.

The NDC has a plant of 17,000 spindles and can produce 10,000 pounds of yarn daily.

The Red Cross is occupying four buildings in the NDC compound which NDC officials said were necessary for resumption of production. The officials also said the Red Cross flatly refused to vacate.

GENDARMES SENTENCED

Hankow, Oct. 14.—Two former Japanese Gendarmerie officers in this city were found guilty of war crimes by a Military Tribunal here yesterday.

A sergeant-Major was sentenced to life imprisonment, while another officer was given five years' imprisonment.—Central News.

CNRRA RELIEF SUPPLIES

Shanghai, Oct 13.—The second consignment of 1,300 tons of CNRRA relief supplies for Communist-controlled areas in Shantung is scheduled to leave for Chefoo, Communist-held port on the Shantung Peninsula, by ship to-morrow.—Central News.

Times Says Britain's Price Rises Higher Than America's

London, Oct. 14 (UP).—The "Times" to-day discounted the suggestion that the United States had impaired its immediate post-war competitive power in world markets to the advantage of Britain by allowing prices and wages to jump spectacularly in recent years.

The "Times" said that despite popular opinion the comparative rises in Britain had been even greater so that the "increases in American prices and wages appear to be somewhat less than those which have taken place in this country."

The paper pointed out that United States wholesale prices after the September slump were 56 per cent higher than in 1939 which was an "appreciably smaller rise than in this country."

Much of Britain's increased costs were buried in Government subsidies, said the paper, whereas the United States paid out big overtime wages to workers instead of direct wage increases.

The "Times" said: "It is natural that news from the United States tends to dwell more on her troubles than on her underlying progress.... but it is well not to forget the wood when looking at the tree tops." The paper pointed out that, generally speaking, the United States was producing an average of twice as much goods of most of the industrial categories than it was in 1939 despite the obvious more publicised bottlenecks.

The "Times" agreed that continued rising costs might cost the United States a good slice of the world trade. "But from this country's view it is best remembered that this has not happened yet whatever the future may hold in store."

"Britain Can Make It" Exhibition

Several of the designers of the "Britain can make it" Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, which was opened by HM the King on September 24, devised elaborate and ingenious camouflage schemes which were used so successfully in the field during World War II.

Chief designer of the exhibition is James Gardner, who was Chief Development Officer in camouflage during the late war, and was responsible for much of the deception preparations for D-Day and onwards, including the realistic inflatable rubber tanks. Assisting him to conceal Britain's war machines was Captain W.V.Cole, who is once again working under his old chief, this time to reveal the products of Britain's war industries now converted to the uses of peace. The chief architect is Basil Spence, who was twice mentioned in despatches during his six years' service in the Army. He landed in Normandy on D-Day in charge of a camouflage unit, and on the beaches and during the advance into Germany, used many of the special devices designed by John Gardner.

The team of Display experts also includes John Hutton, who helped to conceal the Eighth Army in the Libyan Deserts, and 27-year-old John Bainbridge an official war artist from Australia, who depicted the fall of the Indies.

The Exhibition is not a trade fair. Its purpose is to demonstrate the swiftness of British Industry's reconversion to peace-time production and that British goods are outstanding in their excellence of their design. More than 20,000 exhibits have been submitted by 58 British Industries.

BUREAU EHRHARDT

Information Supplied To Japs on U.S. Forces

Shanghai, Oct. 14 (UP).—Testimony that intelligence supplied by the Canton office of "Bureau Ehrhardt" after the German surrender enabled the Japanese to map the disposition of United States naval and land forces during the battle of Okinawa was presented at to-day's trial of the 27 alleged Nazi espionage agents by Maj Takashi Hidata, intelligence chief of the Japanese expeditionary force in China.

He said that on the basis of Nazi reports from Canton, integrated with other intelligence, the Japanese were able to plan the movements of Japanese forces from the south to the north and to central China after the Okinawa campaign began.

The defence hammered at the inability of the witness to testify from his own knowledge whether the information from Canton was marked 'German sources" or that the Japanese intelligence reports actually came directly from the Ehrhardt men.

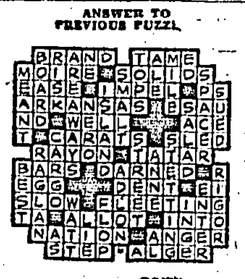
Hidata said he was in Nanking and received "German intelligence" through the Japanese 23rd Army intelligence section.

U.S. SUPPORT URGED

Singapore, Oct. 14.—More than 100 Chinese organisations to-day jointly cabled President Truman, Gen Marshall and Dr Stuart, urging them to continue to support China to her task of solving her current problems.—Central News.

Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZL

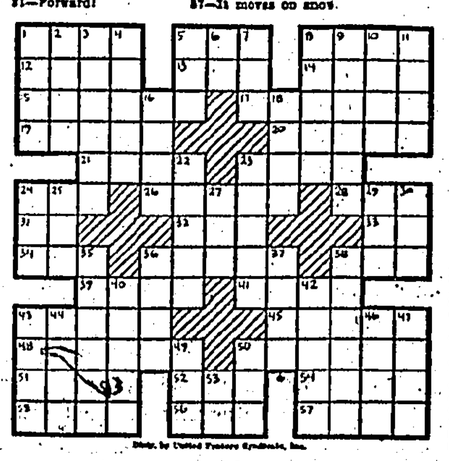


ACROSS

1—Not bright
5—Auto fuel
9—Easy
12—Russian mountain range
13—Inquire
14—Praise show highly
15—Rudder
17—Cricket ball that's bowled
19—Burdened
20—Balance
21—Ireland
22—Daybreak
24—Good health
28—Lucifer
28—Wander about
31—Forward!
32—Moving truck
33—Kind of moth
34—Greek letter
35—Measure of distance
38—Book nourishment
40—Close
41—In low spirits
43—Furious
45—Having prongs
48—Spring near Jerusalem
50—He tried to buck tide
51—Practices
52—Be obligated
54—Portal
55—Go by horseback
56—Tiny
57—It moves on snow.

DOWN

1—Knitting stitch
2—Region
3—Fireman's aid
4—Of many years
5—Long-nosed fish
6—In like manner
7—The heavens
8—Indian weapon
9—Hardening in a mass
10—Nights before
11—Dry
16—Girl's name
18—Colorful gem
23—Nol
23—Ate
24—Late poet and author
25—Inhabitant of formicary
27—Huge tub
29—Small island
30—Female deer
35—Fished
36—Yucatan Indian
37—Church court
38—Yearly
40—Appearing gnawed
42—Common to birds and angels
43—Chief Assyrian deity (var.)
44—Unless (L.)
46—French article
47—Act
49—Cut hay
50—The letter "O"
53—You and I



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According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Luck and skill were needed in roughly equal parts to fulfil the bad slam contract in to-day's deal.

South, dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ 8 7 6 5 3 2
♥ K J 4
♦ K 7 5
♣ 5

WEST
♠ 10 9
♥ Q 9 7 2
♦ Q 6 2
♣ J 7 6 4

EAST
♠ —
♥ 10 8 5 3
♦ J 4 3
♣ A K 10 9 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A K Q J 4
♥ A 6
♦ A 10 9 8
♣ Q 8

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 spade	Pass	3 spades	Pass
6 spades	Pass	Pass	Pass

North's hand was not strong enough in honour-tricks for his single jump raise. The correct response was a shutout raise to four spades—which warns partner against expecting high cards and which is made largely on distributional values.

West opened the spade ten. He said later that he had not wanted to guess among the three unbid suits. There was some logic in this point of view, but it should be noted that a trump lead against a small slam too often sacrifices the "timing."

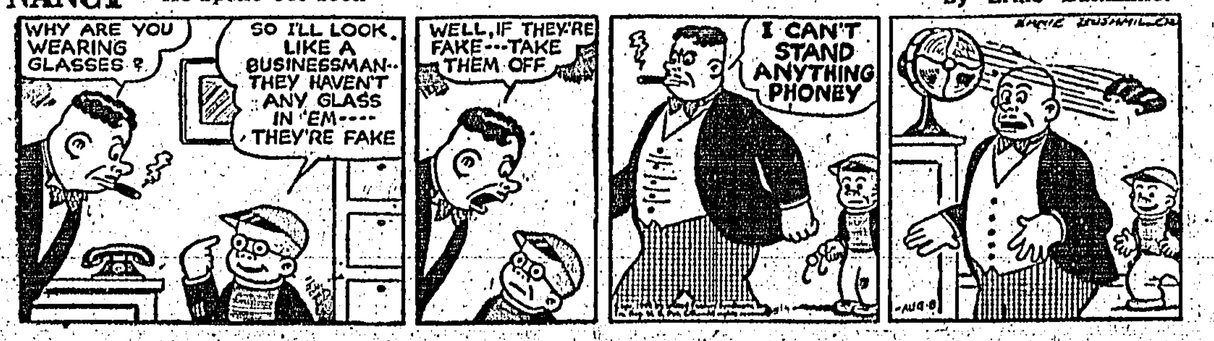
Declarer, winning with the spade ace, carefully observed East's urgent signal of the club ten. It was all too apparent that if South drew trumps and tried to establish a diamond trick upon which to discard dummy's singleton club, the opponents would "get there first" by shifting to clubs, and the slam would be hopeless.

There was only one reasonable chance. Declarer drew West's second trump, cashed the heart ace, then despite his own doubleton heart and dummy's singleton club, risked the finesse of the heart jack. When it held, the chance for victory brightened a great deal. South discarded a club on the heart king, then led dummy's club.

East, in with the club king, was trapped! Another club lead would permit the discard of a diamond from dummy; whereas on East's actual shift to a low diamond, South's ten forced West's queen, and then a finesse against East's diamond jack rounded out the contract.

NANCY — He Spoke Too Soon

By Ernie Bushmiller



YORKSHIRE NEWSLETTER

(By B. C. Dunthorne)

Miners throughout South Yorkshire are gratified that Mr Tom Smith, popular MP for Normanton is to get a post on the South Yorkshire Regional Committee of the Coal Board. He is a man who knows all there is to be known about coalmining. As a youngster he was left the eldest of the family and worked in the pit to keep his younger brothers and sisters. But Tom was not content to remain a collier all his life.

He made progress and went to Sheffield where he was a deputy in the Nunnery Colliery. His keen interest in trade union affairs marked him out and his attention quickly turned to politics. He went into Parliament first as MP for Pontefract and then for Normanton, both strong miners divisions. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Fuel in the Coalition Government. One thing about Tom. He has never hesitated to tell the miners what he thinks about them, whether it is for or against them. In his new post this trait will no doubt be as much in evidence as ever.

The Mayor of Huddersfield, Ald. Thomas Smailes, was married this week to Dr Jessie Sheard, a Huddersfield doctor, who is as equally well known in the town and district as the alderman.

Fresh hope for the East Coast fisherman is promised as a result of experiments which have been carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Fishermen at Scarborough, Bridlington and Whitby are following with close interest reports of experiments in the freezing of fish. Whitby is particularly interested because on a number of occasions this season the port has been closed for herring landings. Good catches have had to be destroyed or thrown back into the sea, much to annoyance of local people concerned in the trade.

Now a quick freezing process seems to offer opportunities of preserving bumper catches so that they can be used when supplies are less plentiful. Already some of the herrings frozen under the new process have been put on the market, and housewives and fishmongers have known little difference. Development of the process will probably mean that boats will have a better chance of working at an economic price, than they have had in the past.

Bruce Woodcock was perhaps one of the few Doncaster people who did not allow the Leger to interfere with routine. He carried on training for his coming fight with Gus Lesnevich—and did it pay him!

Meanwhile another North country boxer, Jack London, is after Bruce's titles. Following his South African tour Jack has let it be known that he intends to challenge Bruce when he gets back to this country.

A Dutch water polo team beat a Sheffield team by 3 goals to 2 in a match at Glossop Road Baths, Sheffield.

POSITIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated or qualified navigating or diesel engineer officers for employment as Coast Staff Officers on the ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Employment is also offered to men experienced in navigating small craft. Applicants are interviewed at the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, 4th floor, Marina House, Queen's Road, Central.

Scientific Expedition To Hunt Whales

London, Oct. 13 (UP).—A 33-year-old scientist will lead the expedition which will set off for the Antarctic to hunt whales with radar. The expedition, which is scheduled to sail next week from Southampton in the whale factory ship Balaena, has a two-fold objective: firstly, to study the possibilities of using lean whale meat for human consumption; secondly, to study the diving characteristics of whales to see if they will furnish any ideas which may be utilised by the Royal Navy for submarine craft.

The expedition is under the auspices of the Department of Scientific Industrial Research, led by Dr R. A. M. Case, of the Royal Navy Physiological Laboratory.

Dr Case stated that he was interested in the general physiology of the whale and in the body mechanisms which enable this curious mammal to lead a submarine existence." The subject is connected with the the project of studying whale meat as a possible food because the character and composition of whale muscles are adapted to the requirements of its underwater existence," Dr Case said.

Dr Case said that there were indications that, as a direct consequence of this submarine existence, the proteins of whalemeat are of exceptional value for growth in comparison with the meat protein of land animals. He revealed that the Balaena was equipped to handle a catch of 1,500 whales during a long cruise. The research team will make a detailed study of the catch. It will test meat for taste, acidity and nitrogenous extractives, which are the chief constituents of malt extract.

The scientist said he hoped the information obtained, in conjunction with the data collected by the inspectors of other vessels may enable an accurate estimate of the characteristics of the lean meat of the present whale population in the Antarctic.

The 15,000-ton Balaena is the most modern whale factory ship afloat, equipped with radar to locate the underwater mammals. It will act as mother ship for a fleet of ten whale catchers. The factory contains one of the largest whale-oil producing plants and is fitted with the most elaborate by-products yet installed in a whaler.

Surplus Property Office In Philippines Closes

Manila, Oct. 14 (UP).—The office of Field Commission of the Foreign Liquidation Commission will close on October 17, it was announced to-day.

With the turning over of surplus property, the Philippine government State Department is closing the office for the Philippines and the West Pacific. Functions and personnel necessary for carrying out the agreement for disposal of the property will be taken over by the Central Field Commission for the Pacific and China.

The announcement said a small office force and Filipinos now with the office would remain to assist the Philippines government in the disposal of the property.

SHOWING TO-DAY CATHAY WANCHAI ROAD WANCHAI At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

YOU'VE NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT!
100 NEW THRILLS!
"TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURE"
with
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
—NEXT CHANGE—
Bill Cody *in* "BLAZING JUSTICE"

CENTRAL THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY
AT
2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



WALT DISNEY'S DUMBO
FULL-LENGTH FEATURE IN TECHNICOLOR

Basic International

An Attempt To Break Down National Prejudices Through Language

LANGUAGE is the most important single factor in creating and maintaining prejudiced national sentiment. The greatest barrier to international understanding is the inability of one nation to communicate freely with another.

Below is the second instalment of a booklet by L. J. J. Nye and John Bostock in which they deal with the problem of language under the title of Basic International.

There is so much that is excellent in the planning of Basic English that it merits further consideration. We advocate that a truly international language should be built up on the principles underlying Basic English.

It will have the merit of simplicity and will overcome those psychological prejudices which have spelt ruin to previous hopes. We will briefly outline how this can be done. As the language will be basic and truly international it is suggested that it be called Basic International.

The general arrangement and grammar of Ogden's Basic English will remain as at present but the vocabulary will be made up of words selected from the chief modern languages of the world as will be shown in the following pages. The present vocabulary we consider is unduly limited, the inclusion of more verbs, all of standard conjugation, and several hundred other words would add greatly to its utility and simplicity.

It must be understood that this language will be used only for utility. Any person wishing to study foreign literature must of necessity learn national tongues. National languages must remain; they are part of each nation's tradition and culture.

Basic International

The innovation which makes Basic International a practical solution to the language problem is simple. Since languages change to some extent whenever a country is invaded, it follows that in countries which adjoin one another there are many words which are the same or similar. The philology of England provides an excellent example of these trends. It is believed that the early English settler spoke the Celtic tongue, but in the first thousand years A. D., as a result of a succession of invasions by Romans, Angles, Jutes, Saxons, Danes and French, the original tongue was so obliterated by the conquerors that philologists state that only twelve original words remain and only two are in common use—Ass and Bin. By the Eighth Century, English was a mixture of Celtic, Anglish, Jutish, Saxon and Latin. Then came the Norman influence with William the Conqueror, and for the following two hundred years French became the official language of the country. Although in the 13th Century there was a swing back to the pre-Norman English, very many Anglicised French words still remain.

Since modern English has been built up from the original aboriginal tongue by these continental influences, it is obvious that many English words will be similar to, if not the same as, those of the people who invaded the country.

Teutonic Language

The chief language influence in Northern Europe is Teutonic, and its influence is noted in modern German, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch, and English, so that in all of these languages there are the same or similar words, e.g.

English	German	Danish
Hand	Hand	Ox
Finger	Finger	Finger
Arm	Arm	Arm
Dutch	**Swedish**	**Norwegian**
Hand	Hand	Hand
Vinger	Finger	Finger
Arm	Arm	Arm

In the new vocabulary the words common to these Teutonic tongues would be selected.

Then there are many words which are not the same but are very similar, e.g., shoe, milk, etc.:

English	German	Danish
Shoe	Schuh	Sko
Milk	Milch	Moerk
Dutch	**Swedish**	**Norwegian**
Schoen	-ko	Sko
Melk	Mjolk	Melk

There would be no difficulty in selecting the most simple and easily pronounced word from this group of similar words.

The Latin influence on language can be seen in all the so-called Latin countries—Italy, Spain, France, Portugal, and South America. In these tongues there are very many words which are the same or similar. These countries represent a considerable part of the world's population. They have a right to satisfy their national sentiment by having a number of their words included in the international language.

The Roman occupation of England for 500 years left its mark on the English language, so that there are some words which are common to England and the Latin countries, e.g.,

possible—English, French and Italian.

posible—Spanish.

The word adopted would be the simpler posible.

Similar Words

Again there are some words which are similar in many tongues, e.g., Wine, Wein (German), Vin (French), Vin (Norwegian) Vino (Spanish), Vino (Italian), Vinho (Portuguese), Vino (Russian).

The international word selected in such a case would probably by Vin.

The etymology of the word Mother can be followed throughout the world from its Caucasian origin Ma= to make.

Russian	Mat
Swedish	Moder
German	Mutter
Danish	Moder
Dutch	Moeder
English	Mother
Nth. America	Mother
Greek	Meter
Latin	Mater
Italian	Madre
French	Mere
Portuguese	Madre
Sth. American	Madre
Armenian	Mair
Sanskrit	Mata

A word which is commonly used amongst all is the Latin Mater, and it is very similar to many of the others.

These language influences can be traced in all areas of the world and it is suggested that a proportion of words be selected from all the major language groups, viz., Anglo-Saxon, Latin (Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese), Teuton, Slav, Greek, Arabic and Hebrew, Urdu, Chinese and Japanese. The same principle of selection should be applied as suggested with the European word.

In Russia one finds the same similarities in a great many words. Although England and Russia are very far apart some of their words are identical, e.g., Instrument, Mineral, etc. There is also a connection between Russian, German and English Stool, Stuhl, Stool (Chair). Note also water: Wesser (German), Woda (Polish), Voda (Russian).

French Influence

The French influence in Russia is also shown in such words as Magazin (Shop), which is common to both languages. Many "other words" are borrowed from Latin, e.g., rosa, palma, armia, etc. Their meanings are obvious to English speakers.

The Greek influence also is noted in many of their words, especially scientific words, and there is even a similarity between some words in Russian and Sanskrit, e.g., Vedat—to know (Russian), Veda—knowledge (Sanskrit).

Similarity is also noted in the small numerals of all the European languages. This is because these small numbers were learned by the Indo-European family in the earliest times before they became separated politically, e.g., Tres (Latin), Tree (Russian), Trois (French), Three (English), Tria (Greek).

Travelling eastwards it is found that there are words which are common to Italian and Greek, e.g. The following words have the same meaning in both languages:-Porta (door), Sterna (cistern), Korona (crown), Kabana (bell), etc., also all musical terms are the same in Italian and Greek as are nautical terms and ship fittings, etc.

Greek and Arabic

Similarity is also noted in some words in modern Greek and Arabic, e.g.: These words have the same meaning in both tongues: Kaefe (Happy Mood), Kouvardas (Generous), Chassapes (Butcher), Buelas (Trouble), etc.

Further east there are words which are common to Hebrew and Arabic, e.g., Ame (Mother), Ab (Father), Hano (Come here), etc.

As one travels into Southern Asia the same language trends are noticed. In Arabic, Persian, and Urdu many words are identical, e.g., Daughter—Dugtur, Justice—Hujjira, Barber—Hajam, etc., and a great number of words are similar.

Finally, Burma, Indo-China, China, Mongolia and Japan can also be fitted into the plan. It must be remembered that these countries contain about one-third of the world's population. The following are examples of similar words: Hall—Quan (Chinese), Kwan (Japanese), Yuun (Mongol), Yun (East Asia). The pronunciation of these words is identical. Age—Sui (Chinese), Sai (Japanese), Shui (Mongol), Shai (East Asia), Victory—Chieh (Chinese), Shori (Japanese), Chil (Mongol), Chia (East Asia). Although spelt differently the pronunciation is very similar. There is a slight difficulty with Chinese where a written word has a number of varying sounds, but the definite sound could be fixed.

Language Affinities

This completes a brief philological survey of the human family. It will be manifest to all that language affinities spread over widely separated areas. It will therefore be relatively simple to select for the vocabulary of Basic International, words which are the same or similar in a number of different countries.

(To be Concluded)

Italians Show Animosity To British Troops

(By John Talbot)

Italians, bitter at the conditions of the peace treaty, are beginning to show personal animosity towards British troops stationed in their country.

Since the time, three and a half months ago, when a Royal Marines band from the British cruiser Superb, was howled down by a crowd of young men at a concert in Venice, the atmosphere has grown steadily worse.

British troops who were stoned in anti-British demonstrations in Trieste, met the same hostile treatment in Venice.

Civilians, and even in some cases police and Carabinieri, openly show their dislike of Allied personnel.

The old excitement, in full swing in June and July 1945, throughout Italy, of stripping girls seen in the company of Allied soldiers, has broken out again in Venice.

What began with a Carabinieri trying to interfere with a British soldier trying to "pick up" an Italian girl, became almost immediately a large scale incident ultimately involving some 150 British troops and more than three times that number of Italian civilians.

British troops stationed in Venice's dismal suburb of Mestre are "browned off" with their surroundings where opportunities of entertainment do not abound.

To be made the object of offensive behaviour in a country in which they do not want to live is to them adding insult to injury.

For the Italians in Venice it must be said that the proposals for the division of their fleet, for which they held Britain responsible was a bitter blow to their pride. They consider, also, that their part as co-belligerents in the war has not been sufficiently noticed.—Reuter.

JAP LABOUR DISPUTES

Movie Studio Workers to Go On Strike To-day

COAL SHORTAGE ACUTE

Tokyo, Oct. 14 (UP).—Japanese movie fans are threatened with a shortage of films as the Motion Picture and Theatrical Workers Union announced to-day that it would strike on October 15.

Movie studio workers of Japan's three largest producers—Toho, Shochiku and Daiei—were reported to-day to have decided to strike although film distribution workers voted not to.

Observers said if the strike continues for a fortnight the stock of new pictures will be depleted.

Owing to the coalminers strike in Hokkaido, which started on October 10 and which already has spread to more than 40 mines, the railways bureau chief of the Transportation Ministry to-day sent instructions to the Sapporo, Niigata and Sendai railway bureaus in North-eastern Japan to prepare measures to cope with the coal shortage.

Keisuke Matsumoto, Vice-chairman of the Kyushu branch coalminers union affiliated to the National Congress of Industrial Organisations, said that 45,000 miners working in 34 coalmines in the Kyushu area—Japan's largest producing area—are striking on October 15.

Meanwhile, the All-Japan Electrical Workers Union entered the sabotage business of the administration, announcing they are striking to-morrow throughout the Kanto area.

BIRTHDAY OF CHIANG

Shanghai, Oct. 13.—Establishment of 60 commemorative schools will highlight Shanghai's observance of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's 60th birthday on October 30.

Each of these institutions will cost CN$200,000,000 (about £15,-400), and contributions are being asked from the public in the form of land lots, buildings or cash.

The day will also see the launching of a scholarship fund and the unveiling of a brass statue of the Generalissimo on the Bund, opposite the War Memorial.

A special commemorative book of poems and pictorial sketches has been compiled for the occasion by well-known Chinese writers and artists.—Reuter.

SHOWING TO-DAY KINGS At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

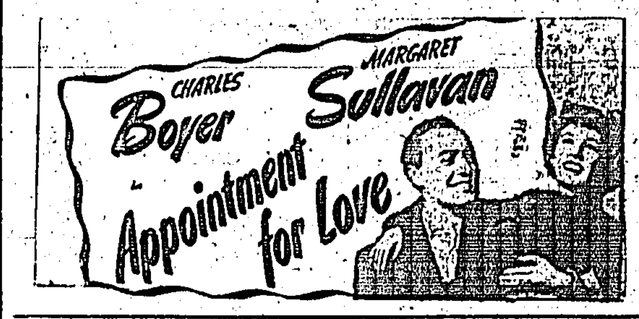


His Yankee pranks rock Eton . . . with laughter! And how those English girls fall for his Yankee brand of romancing! *It tops his best!*

MICKEY ROONEY in "A YANK AT ETON"
with
Edmund GWENN • Ian HUNTER • Freddie BARTHOLOMEW
Marta LINDEN • Juanita QUIGLEY • Alan MOWBRAY
Screen Play by George Oppenheimer, Lionel Houser and Thomas Phipps • Original Story by George Oppenheimer
Directed by NORMAN TAUROG • Produced by JOHN W. CONSIDINE, JR.

SHOWING TO-DAY QUEEN'S Air Conditioned At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE GRANDEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR!
Betty GRABLE * George MONTGOMERY
"CONEY ISLAND"
IN TECHNICOLOR
with Cesar ROMERO—A 20th Century-Fox Musical!
—— NEXT CHANGE ——
MARGARET says "I MAYBE A BAD WIFE!"
But BOYER says "I LIKE BAD WIVES!"



ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY ONLY
2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



TO-DAY ONLY MAJESTIC At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

A TITANIC TROPICAL FROLIC
race—paced with laughs and ba-Wow Lovelies
BUD ABBOTT and LOU COSTELLO
IN
"PARDON MY SARONG"
with VIRGINIA BRUCE * ROBERT PAIGE
A Universal Picture
To-morrow: "HONKY TONK"
Starring Clark GABLE * Lana TURNER

SHIPPING NEWS

Cruiser: Bermuda, 5.
Destroyers: Hogue, 6; Penn, Dry dock; Armada, FI; Cossack, 11.
Escort Vessels: Alacrity, 12; Hart, 7; Veryan Bay, Dry Dock.
Transport: Bonaventure, 11.
Chinese LSM: Mei Chen, Laichikok.
Ships run by or for Sea Transport Office: Pingwo, Shamshuipo; Fuyo Maru, Yaumati; Kaishima, Mackie's; Otranto, Kowloon Wharf 2.
Ships Administered by Commodore Depot Ship: HMS Tamar, (Afloat) 6.
V.S.L.: Fort Constantine, Stonecutters.
Store Ships: Fort Rosalie, Stonecutters; Fort Sandusky, 18.
Oilers: Rapidol, 1; Celerol; Yaumati; Empire Damsel, 25; Empire Garden, M5; Servol, Stonecutters; Birchol, 21.
LCT (L): 11, Kowloon Camber; 210, Aberdeen.
L.C.T.: 913, 1160, 1161, 1165, 123, 1150, Kowloon Camber.
Boom Defence Vessels: Barmond, Mackie's; Baronia, Barbain, Boom Defence Depot Kowloon; Bartizan, BDD Kowloon.
N.S.C.'s: 109, 110, Aberdeen.
T.U. 70.2.6: Neches (AO47), A5; George, D15; YP 346, on Neches; Berry (DD850).
Salvage Vessel: King Salvor, 24.
L.C.: 23, Dry Dock.
Crane Ship: Shiselsu Maru, 10.
Rescue Tugs: Encore, Aberdeen; Enticer, 20.
H.M.D.L's: 1107, 1100, 1105, Kowloon Camber.
Tugs: Rockwing, 22; Rockmount, 23; Rockforest, Rockgill, Rockpidgeon, Rockland, Tidal Basin.

Merchant Ships

Adinda, APC Wharf.
Bellerophon, Taikoo Dock.
Benlomond, Cosmo. Dock.
Bulimba, Yaumati.
Canonbar, Yaumati.
Chung Kai, B18.
Chungking, Kowloon Bay.
Empire Farrar, Kowloon Bay.
Empire Fraser, Cosmo. Dock.
Empire Witham, Mackie's Wharf.
Eurybates, A2.
Fort Langley, Kowloon Bay.
Fort Amsterdam, Taikoo Dock.
Fort Rensselear, B3.
Glenaffaric, Taikoo S.R. Wharf.
Hai Tan, off Yaumati.
Hai Yang, Douglas Wharf.
Hai Yuch, Kowloon Bay.
Haicakala, Kowloon Wharf.
Hanyang, B2.
Hickory Crest, Taikoo Dock.
Hermund, Kowloon Wharf.
Heyser, Cosmo. Dock.
Hoi Kin, China Merchants Wharf.
Hunan, Taikoo Dock.
Kentiwood, Kowloon Bay.
Maiwara, Yaumati.
Merry Moller, Kowloon Dock.
Oradell, Yaumati.
Otranto, Kowloon Wharf.
Paoli, Taikoo Dock.
Paula, Taikoo Dock.
Ping Wo; Cosmo. Dock.
Promethous, Taikoo Dock.
Roverlock, Kowloon Bay.
Prosper, B9.
Sanaviken, Taikoo Dock.
Samoa, Holt's Wharf.
Shengking, Taikoo Dock.
Silver Guava, Kowloon Wharf.
Stanhall, Kowloon Bay.
Tarla, Kowloon Bay.
Tsinan, B4.
Walnut Bend, off Taikoo.
Wan Hung, B12.
Whangpu, Laichikok.
Wuchang, Laichikok.
Wusueh, Taikoo Dock.

Arriving To-day

Belfast (CINC), from Chinwangtao.
Docteur Roux (Messageries Maritimes), from Whampoa, Stonecutters.
Glory, Venerable, Comet and Contest from exercises.

Sailing To-day

Canonbar (Tak Sang), for Tourane, Bangkok, p.m. Yaumati.
Hanyang (B & S), for Shanghai, p.m. B2.
Prosper (Kin Wah), for Swatow, Bangkok, p.m. B9.

Expected Arrivals
October 16

Alexandre de Rhodes, from Haiphong.
Empire Park, from Haiphong.
Rondeau Park, from Portland.
Samaffaric, from UK, Straits, Manila.
Wo Sang, from Singapore, Saigon.

October 17

Benalder, from UK, Straits.
Fu Po, from Singapore.
Irisback, from Shanghai.
Ninghai, from Singapore.
Glaucus, from New York, Shanghai.
Kwelyang, from Bangkok, Saigon, Swatow.
Wing Sang, from Shanghai.

Expected Sailings
October 16

Anhui, for Swatow, Amoy.
Dona Nati, for Pacific Coasts, and Honolulu via Manila.
Eurybates, for New York via Manila.
Chung Kai, for Amoy, Keelung.
Hai Yang, for Swatow, Amoy, Foochow.

October 17

Empire Park, from Haiphong.
Irisbank, for New York, Straits, Suez.
Glenaffaric, for Straits, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London.

OUTWARD MAILS

Registered and parcel mail closes half an hour before ordinary letters. Air mails close at Kowloon PO half an hour earlier than at GPO.

Tuesday, October 15

Amoy (Anhui) 3 p.m.
Bangkok (Prosper) 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York, Canada (BOAC) 3 p.m.
Chungking, Kunming (CNAC) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (Kwongtung) 4 p.m.

Wednesday, October 16

Canton, Shanghai (CNAC) 10 a.m.
Swatow, Bangkok (Oradell) 10 a.m.
Manila (Benlomond) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tsir tan, Shekki (Kwong Sai) 11 a.m.
Formosa (Chungking) 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow (Haiyang) 2 p.m.
Saigon, Calcutta, Delhi, London (Air) 2 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney, Auckland (BOAC) 3 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, E and S Africa, Egypt, Europe (Otranto) 3 p.m.
Canton, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao, Peiping (CATC) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (Faishan) 3 p.m.

Thursday, October 17

Macao, Tsimshan, Shekki (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10 a.m.
Haiphong (Masbate) 10 a.m.
Tsamkong (Tak On) 10 a.m.
Foochow, Shanghai (CNAC) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (Train) 4 p.m.

Gallup Poll On U.S. Foreign Policy

Princeton, New Jersey, Oct. 14 (UP).—A Gallup Poll question: "Whose policy do you think we should favour—Byrnes' or Wallace's?" brought the following answers: Byrnes, 78 per cent; Wallace, 16 per cent; without opinion, six per cent.

Five-Hour Strike Called For Italian Boy's Funeral

Milan, Oct. 14 (UP).—Five-year-old Gianfranco Giannini was buried to-day during a five-hour general strike called to enable 150,000 Milanese workers to mourn his death.

Gianfranco was the only victim that Wednesday when a heavy charge of TNT was exploded in Communist headquarters while the boy played in the street outside.

Mme Eugenie Cotton Not Refused An American Visa

Paris, Oct. 14.—(UP)—The United States Embassy spokesman denied to-day that Madame Eugenie Cotton had been refused a United States visa.

He said she had applied on October 8 for a visa and the application—as happens in all cases of doubtful political affiliations—was passed on by cable to the State Department in Washington for further investigation and that the reply had not yet been received.

The Embassy spokesman said that when making out her visa application Madame Cotton had stated she was not a Communist. The Union des Femmes Francaises which is a French women's organisation closely allied to the Communist Party confirmed that Madame Cotton is its President but said she was not a member of the Communist Party.

The spokesman said Madame Cotton's application undoubtedly would have been referred by the State Department to the Attorney-General and that even if she were a Communist Party member this would not necessarily bar her from obtaining a visa as the Attorney-General can and frequently does waive political objections if the applicant is sufficiently well sponsored in the United States or can show valid reasons for the trip.

Soviet Reparations Demand And Reich War Potential

Washington, Oct 14 (UP).—Reparations Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley to-day charged the Russian demands for reparations would enable the Reich to keep her war potential alive and "once more offer strength to the highest bidder."

Furthermore, said Pauley, the Russian requests for payment of reparations out of current production mean a "burden on the German tax payer" estimated at nearly $250,000,000 in 1946 alone.

"From the standpoint of long-term security the taking of reparations from current production necessitates the maintenance of the very industry that was to be removed to prevent war," said Pauley.

CROWN PRINCES' TUTOR

Tokyo, Oct. 14 (UP).—The Imperial Household announced to-day that Mrs Elizabeth Grey Vining, Philadelphia Quaker, who is scheduled to arrive to-morrow, has a one-year contract which might be extended, to teach Crown Prince Akihito English.

Besides tutoring the 12-year-old Crown Prince, Mrs Vining will teach at the Peers School and the Peeresses School where Imperial sons and daughters attend.

Imperial household officials cited many letters of recommendation and said they considered Mrs Vining eminently suitable.

IATA CAIRO MEETING

Montreal, Oct. 14.—Airline representatives of 35 countries—including that of the China National Aviation Corporation—will gather at Cairo on October 29 for the second annual meeting of the International Air Transportation Association, it was announced by the IATA's head office here.

The Cairo session will be the biggest meeting of world airline operators ever held and will discuss among other things, the establishment of an international airline clearing house and a comprehensive international communications code for airline use.—Central News.

HANGING OF NAZIS NOT TO BE SCREENED

London, Oct. 14 (UP).—Church leaders and many other prominent public figures received firm backing and an assurance to-day from Britain's film chief that the screening of the Nuremberg hangings would be banned in his theatres even if offered from official archives.

Mr J. Arthur Rank, controlling 570 movie theatres throughout the United Kingdom, issued a statement saying that none of his houses would screen any hanging shots.

Mr Howard Thomas, head of the British Pathe Pictures, however, said he was still undecided what policy his 400-odd picture houses would adopt should the pictures become available.

Hanging scenes might eventually be supplied from the American Army, Mr Thomas said, and "I am not yet satisfied that the man in the street does not want to see the hangings. It may well be that former servicemen and their wives will want to see the end of the Nazis."

A spokesman for the British Movietone and Paramount News Companies also said they were adopting a "wait and see" policy for the present.

However, the Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Griffin, in a statement to the Daily Graphic, voiced a cross-section of opinion expressed by almost every other church leader in Britain. He said: "Filming, even for record purposes, is totally unnecessary. The condemned should be allowed to prepare to meet their God undisturbed by the distracting presence of arch lamps and cameramen."

Mr H. M. Lazarus, acting Chief Rabbi, deplored public showings and said: "As Jews we cannot think of revenge....."

Lady Astor said the proposal was "appalling" while Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham said: "I certainly would not see it and it should not be shown to the public."

Outspoken brain truster and author, Prof C. E. M. Joad, said: "I object to them being hanged in the first place but no one should get any fun out of it. Those who want to.....are sadists."

S'HAI SMUGGLING RING

Shanghai, Oct. 14 (UP).—The police to-day arrested a Russian alleged to be the head of the Shanghai end of the smuggling ring which recently sent US$400,000 worth of cultured pearls' via Manila.

The arrest was said to have followed the seizure of a pearl cargo in Manila while awaiting trans-shipment to the United States. His Manila accomplice reportedly was arrested by the Filipino police.

The Shanghai police is investigating the source of the cultured pearl supply which is believed to be from a stock that formerly belonged to a large Shanghai Japanese firm which disposed the goods shortly after V-J Day.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS

Washington, Oct. 14.—World export trade in cotton rose sharply since the end of the war, amounting to 9,038,000 bales (500-pound bales) during the year ended July 31 this year nearly doubling the last five-year average of 5,072,000 bales, the Agriculture Department announced here to-day.

The largest exporter was the United States with 3,078,000 bales or 41 per cent of the total, while Brazil came second with 1,471,000 bales followed by Egypt, India, Soviet Union, Peru and Mexico.—Central News.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



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"How do you figure the housing shortage has made us rich by increasing the value of our wreck? We don't dare sell it, and haven't the money to make repairs!"

Capital Needed To Explore China's North-West

Shanghai, Oct. 14.—China's North-east abounds in natural resources but manpower and capital are needed to explore its fabulous wealth.

This was the impression gained by Mr C. C. Chang, Chairman of the China Import and Export Trade Association, who recently returned here after a month-long survey of the trade situation in the North-east.

Pointing to a countless number of new enterprises awaiting immediate development in that area, Mr Chang urged local industrialists to seize the opportune moment to exploit the vast resources of the North-east provinces.

He said the land has an annual peak output of 600,000,000 piculs of soyabean and has a surplus of millet and maize enough to feed North China. He strongly emphasised the importance of promptly mapping out and pushing through an overall production plan for the North-east and augmenting the existing number of technicians there.

He also stressed that utmost efforts must be made to expand the unfinished project laid down by the Japanese in the North-east and utilise the land as a base to capture the world trade. He hoped Chinese industrialists would look toward the North-east as a promising land of enormous possibilities in starting large-scale enterprises. — Central News.

Widespread Strikes Continue In America

New York, Oct. 14 (UP).—On the United States labour front:

Hollywood—police arrested over 100 Columbia Studio pickets on charges of violating a Court order limiting their number.

Pittsburgh—Street car and bus drivers voted to end an 18-day transportation tie-up and ignore picket lines established by striking unionists of the Duquesne Light Company.

Detroit—Ford workmen at the River Rouge plant voted to end an 11-day stoppage which was partly responsible for the layoff of about 100,000 Ford production workers.

Fifteen hundred miners in three countries struck after a stalemate on contract negotiations.

Spokesmen for Eastern and Gulf shipping interests promised to arrange an early meeting with representatives of the two unions which have been on strike since October 1. Union leaders have yielded to demands that any settlement be extended to West Coast operations.

PARIS CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

adopted by the plenary conference last week in the face of Soviet opposition, providing that this clause should appear in identical language in the treaties with all the Balkan countries and Finland. The article was passed by 15 votes to six, the six Slav countries opposing it.

An addition to the military clauses on minesweeping moved by Britain and aimed at allowing Finland to retain naval units employed on minesweeping during the post-war mine clearance period, was adopted unanimously by the conference.

The French proposal for a 75 per cent compensation by Finland to United Nations nationals for property lost or damaged as a result of the war was adopted by eleven votes to eight with two abstentions. Voted for: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Ethiopia, France, Britain, Greece, India, New Zealand, Holland and South Africa. Against: United States, Russia, China, Norway, Czecho-Slovakia, Ukraine, White Russia, Yugo-Slavia. Abstained: Brazil and Poland.

The United States proposal for 25 per cent compensation was lost by nine votes to eleven.

The British proposal aimed at prohibiting Finland from granting any exclusive or discriminatory right to any country for the operation of civil commercial aircraft was adopted by 15 votes to six, the Slav countries voting against, thus obtaining a two-thirds majority which it failed to get in committee. Voting on the Finnish treaty was completed in two and a quarter hours, a record for the five treaties.—United Press and Reuter.

Final Draft in New York

London, Oct. 14 (UP).—The Exchange Telegraph agency reported from Paris to-day that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, in a 10-minute speech announced that the Italian, Balkan and Finnish peace treaties would be drafted finally in New York.

GERMAN ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

the Socialists 80 seats, the Centre Party 78 and the Communists one. In the Aachen district the Christians led with 284 seats to 25 for the Socialists and one for the Communists.

Observers said the Germans appeared apathetic about the elections and went to the polls because they believed it was expected of them. Voters packed the booths on one of the coldest days this autumn while loudspeakers patrolled the streets in some districts.

All the parties were handicapped by the lack of paper for election propaganda although it was reported the Communists were best fixed in this respect.

Complete orderliness attended the voting and there was utter lack of major incidents.

GREECE WANTS MORE ARMS FROM BRITAIN

London, Oct. 14.—The Foreign Affairs Under-Secretary, Mr C. P. Mayhew, told the House of Commons to-day that Greece had applied for an increase in arms shipments to that country to be used in the suppression of guerilla activities and that the request at present was being examined.

The decision is now expected in well-informed quarters to be deferred until Mr Ernest Bevin returns to London next Wednesday.

He said that a deal had been made with Greece a year ago whereby Britain would provide an initial shipment to the Greek Army and Gendarmerie to the value of about $44,000,000. In return Greece agreed to pay for the maintenance of the British armed forces in that country after January 1, 1946.

The British subsequently undertook to assist them in meeting this cost until March 31, 1947, he said.

The Foreign Office, it is learned from an authoritative source, is now studying a report from Sir Clifford Norton, British Ambassador in Athens, but, contrary to rumour, it is understood this report does not contain any specific recommendations.

One of the main points now being considered, according to well-informed sources, is whether if Britain agrees to increase supplies of arms now going to Greece, they should be earmarked for issue to specific forces.

There would certainly be strong political opposition in London to any decision to arm Greek civilians and doubts are being expressed here whether Greece can support a larger army than already exists. The alternative might be to supply equipment to increase the size of the existing Gendarmerie.

Regarding the Montreux Convention, Mayhew said Britain had been "in communication with both the Soviet and Turkish Governments on the question of the Dardanelles and the proposed revision of the Convention. He said he hoped to make a statement on the subject during the foreign affairs debate next week.

In answer to a question, Mayhew said Britain had secured the text of the secret Soviet-German agreement supplementary to the German-Soviet non-aggression pact of August 23, 1939, providing for the division of Poland on the line of the Rivers Nerath, Vistula and San.

The Prime Minister, Mr C. R. Attlee, in response to a question, said he hoped to make a statement soon on the German invasion plans during the late summer and fall of 1940. He said he would then explain an order which went to the troops in September, 1940, warning them that invasion was imminent.—United Press and Reuter.

Henry Pu Yi's Sister-In-Law For Trial

Shanghai, Oct. 14.—Three Japanese war criminal suspects, including the Japanese wife of Pu Chieh, brother of Henry Pu Yi, former Emperor of the Puppet Manchukuo State, arrived here from Mukden under military escort to-day by special plane.

The trio will be transferred to Nanking for trial.

Pu Chieh's wife brought her seven-year-old daughter and maid servant with her. She said Pu Chieh was actually in Russian custody, but his whereabouts were still unknown. The Russians spirited him away soon after the Japanese surrender.

It will be recalled that some time ago, Changchun newspapers reported Pu Chieh had committed suicide. —Central News.

Lady Cripps Feted In Chungking

Chungking, Oct. 14.—Chungking to-day put on its Sunday best—much smarter and cleaner than during the war years—to welcome President of the British United Aid to China Fund Lady Isobel Cripps and fete her in traditional Chinese fashion.

Following her official visit on the Mayor, Lady Cripps was snatched away this evening to be honoured at a dinner function given by the people of Chungking as a gesture of their deepest appreciation of her Ladyship's untiring work during the war to help the distressed in China.

To-morrow morning Lady Cripps will hold a press conference before starting her round of official visits to educational and charitable institutions in the city.

To-morrow night Lady Cripps will be the honoured guest at the Mayor's banquet.—Central News.

Speculation on New Gov-Gen of Australia

Canberra, Oct. 14 (UP).—Authoritative sources to-day discounted the reports that either the Duke of Windsor or Lord Louis Mountbatten is scheduled to succeed the Duke of Gloucester as the next Governor-General of Australia.

An official spokesman said the successor to the Duke of Gloucester, when the time comes to select him, would probably be an Australian.

Experiment To Check Whooping Cough In Britain

London, Oct. 14 (UP).—Health officers are recruiting 3,000 babies less than one year old as human guinea pigs in a vaccine experiment which was hoped would check whooping cough in England.

Inoculations of Sauer vaccine, which is being flown from the United States, will be given to half the babies while the others will have anti-catarrh shots.

The health officers said one of the purpose was to check the relative value of Sauer vaccine with the one used hitherto which had proved disappointing.

Reports on the children inoculated will be made throughout the two years of the test and for psychological reasons the parents will not know which of the vaccines their children have been given.

MOLOTOV ATTACK

(Continued from Page 1)

group of States to take up a dominating position and dictate what they considered essential."

India Accused

M. Molotov specifically singled out India which he accused of "following in the wake of Great Britain" and which country, he said, could not have any direct interest in the Danube. He added he thought Norway, Ethiopia, India and certain others had voted for the Western views on the Danube because of "external pressure." He indicated that when the Council of Foreign Ministers considers such issues they will challenge all the conference decisions on which the votes included nations not directly concerned and which will not be signatories to the treaty with each former enemy country.

Referring to Britain's successful attempt to get the plenary session to turn over the Commission's decision on the Bulgarian frontier, M. Molotov accused Britain of using small States as "instruments for playing a game of Greece against Bulgaria." He added: "Every objective observer will understand that this voting on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier is the gravest political error not likely to serve the interests of peace but likely to lead to trouble. This voting is service only to those who long for new aggression."

M. Molotov assured Bulgaria that this "incorrect voting" would not be adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers and not approved by world opinion.

Strange U.S. Policy

He also charged that the United States was always being called first in roll call and set a tone for other nations who, he alleged, merely followed the United States.

Disregarding Senator Vandenberg's earlier rebuke to the Soviet for questioning the motive of the United States, M. Molotov said: "The United States delegates are pursuing a strange policy.—This is a policy of playing with a small country, a policy which is given out as one of concern for the interest of that small country....Finland should see clearly where there is true friendship or whether it is only assumed friendship."

M. Molotov also attacked attempts being made at the United Nations Assembly meeting next week to change the veto power of the big nations. He referred to the fact that even the Assembly president, M. Paul Henri Spank, had criticised the veto power. He contended that UNO could be a success only if there was unity and goodwill among the big Powers, and hinted that among other Powers there was a movement to hinder the development of that unity when he said: "Now attempts are being made to adopt new ways—ways other than those followed during the war."

M. Molotov suggested that in criticising the use of the veto, M. Spank was encouraged by someone. —Reuter.

Welles' Suggestion

Washington, Oct. 14 (UP).—The former Secretary of State, Mr Sumner Welles, commenting on the Paris Peace treaties in a radio broadcast, said to-day that the United States should take the leadership to prevent a division of the world into two rival camps.

Mr Welles praised the Paris conference for conducting the deliberations in the open and said no attempt was made to prevent the public from knowing the truth.

He said the Paris negotiations accented the cleavages among the Big Four and charged that "many of the territorial changes recommended were not even founded on an economic sense." He added that as long as the pan-Slavic bloc persists in efforts under Soviet leadership to set up spheres of influence they will be opposed by the western powers."

Right of Workers To Join Trade Unions

London, Oct. 14 (UP).—The House of Commons to-night approved, 266 to 120, a measure requiring Government contractors to recognise the right of workers to join trade unions.

HICSWA FOR AMERICA

Yokohama, Oct. 14 (UP).—The Eighth Army disclosed to-day that Pvt Joseph E. Hicswa, who murdered two Japanese, is en route to the United States to serve a 33-year prison sentence after his original death sentence was commuted.

Hicswa previously engineered two escapes from army prisons.

U.S. Producers Fear Peril To Free Markets

Washington, Oct. 14 (UP).—A group of United States food producers and distributors today urged the House Agriculture Committee to investigate the alleged efforts of persons in high Government circles to straitjacket American food distribution in a worldwide totalitarian system.

The request was made by the National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades Inc., as delegates of 25 nations met for the conference of the International Emergency Food Council set up to allocate scarce foods to member nations. The Exchange Association made it clear that the Council was among the organisations which it felt was jeopardising time-tested American methods of agricultural distribution.

The Association said that instead of seeking the removal of war-time controls various international organisations are being used by persons in high Government positions to bring about "collectivisation of agriculture on the Soviet model." The Association referred to the utterances by Mr Florello LaGuardia, former Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace and the United States official of the UNO Food and Agricultural organisation.

Asserting American distribution method in "imminent peril," the Association said the goal of these groups was to displace the American free markets with world controls far more rigid than anything during the war. The Association said it represented the views of the "vast majority of farmers, processors, distributors, bankers and brokers" and others who would suffer by the elimination of free markets.

Electrification Plan Contributes To Mexico's Industrialisation

(By J. V. Rapworth)

One of the largest contributions towards Mexico's industrialisation is a vast electrification project to be concluded within a period of six years and costing over £4,000,000.

The Federal electricity commission, which controls more than 80 per cent of the electric power of the country, says the present electricity output is supplying the needs of only a quarter of the population, and that new factories and plants, as well as many outlying towns and villages, already require almost as much as the projected plan will provide.

The new electricity plants will be part in many cases of the projected irrigation dams and are expected to provide approximately a further million kilowatts.

The financing of this project appears to offer few difficulties, according to Camlos Ramirez Ulios, one of the directors of the Federal Electricity Commission.

"We are sure," he declared, "that through a direct tax on the industries that spring into being as electricity becomes available for them, the Federal Government will be able to collect a sum vastly superior to the 80 million pesos (£4,000,000) that the commission will be spending."

"We have often heard it said that there is no market in Mexico for electric power, but facts have proved that as electricity becomes available markets appear. Proof of this has been the speed with which all the power from recently built plants has been absorbed by industry."

When the Government finish the project by which the commission hopes to contribute to the electrification of Mexico, there will have been established the basis for the country's industrialisation and will also contribute to the general raising of the standard of living of the country.

Though the electrification plan will benefit all the states of Mexico, the Federal district, site of many secondary industries, and the State of Puebla, the country's most important textile centre, will receive by far the greatest part of the new electric power.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING

ZBW on 845 kc and 12.30-1.15, 7.30-8.30, 9.15-11 p.m., also on 9.53 mc.
6.30 An hour of variety with Glenn Miller; 7.30 Tino Rossi, Barnabas Von-Geczy; 8 London relay: news; 8.15 The Melody Lingers On; 8.30 Tunes of Not-So-Long-Ago; 8.50 Vocal duets: Anne Ziegler, Webster Booth; 9 London Transcription Service: They lived to tell the Tale, No. 4; 9.15 Elman; 9.25 Beethoven, concerto No. 3 in C Minor, Op. 37; 10 London relay: news; 10.05 Piano duets, Morelon and Kaye; 10.15 London relay, a talk, Facts and Figures; 10.20 London relay: ITMA; 11 Close down.

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